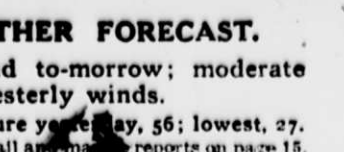
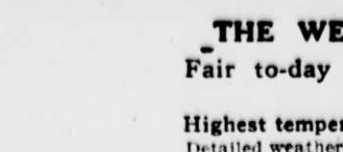


SAVING THE COAL MINERS.

Notable change in mining communities and reduction in fatalities follow campaign to teach right living. Read the story IN NEXT SUNDAY'S SUN.



THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate westerly winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 56; lowest, 27. Detailed weather, mail and other reports on page 15.

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PR. TWO CENTS.

RILEY REFUSES TO RESIGN AS GOVERNOR ASKS

Prison Superintendent Now Facing Removal by Whitman on Once.

KIRCHWEY AND ORR MENTIONED FOR JOB

Osborne Elated Over Apparent Indorsement of His Reform Methods.

Gov. Whitman asked Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley for his immediate resignation yesterday because Supt. Riley ordered the transfer from Sing Sing to Dannemora of sixty-six prisoners, mostly officers or influential members of the Mutual Welfare League or employed in the warden's office, without consulting the warden or Warden George W. Kirchwey. Supt. Riley refused to resign and thought he could adjust matters with Gov. Whitman, but the Governor is expected to insist that Supt. Riley must go.

If Gov. Whitman's letter to Supt. Riley does not bring the latter's resignation, the Governor has it in his power to remove him immediately without the approval of the Senate. He is expected to do this and to appoint as Supt. Riley's successor either Dean Kirchwey, whom the Governor forced Supt. Riley to name as warden of Sing Sing when Thomas Mott Osborne was indicted, or William A. Orr, Gov. Whitman's private secretary.

It was reported that Supt. Riley's trip to Albany yesterday to object to the draft order that brought it to the Governor's attention and caused him to ask Supt. Riley to resign, was a success.

Gov. Whitman's letter, calling Supt. Riley's action in ordering such a draft order and precipitating and evidently ignoring the transfer of the sixty-six prisoners, was a severe rebuke to Supt. Riley's administration and a warning to the other officials of the Mutual Welfare League, of Mr. Osborne's work and of prison reform in general.

Riley informed at prison. Supt. Riley, who was informed that his resignation had been requested while he was inspecting Sing Sing prison yesterday afternoon, declined to do so. He said that, on the contrary, he was particularly anxious to avoid such a thing. He gave instructions for the transfer of the prisoners to be made, but that no league officers should be transferred and if any were on the list it must have been an oversight or mistake.

The draft list that precipitated Gov. Whitman's action arrived at the prison yesterday afternoon. A quick inspection showed Dean Kirchwey that among the sixty-six names were those of the Mutual Welfare League officers, and that, on the contrary, he was particularly anxious to avoid such a thing. He gave instructions for the transfer of the prisoners to be made, but that no league officers should be transferred and if any were on the list it must have been an oversight or mistake.

Gov. Whitman came at once to New York, consulted with unnamed State officials, and decided to go to Albany on a midnight train. He telephoned Gov. Whitman late Wednesday night and made an appointment for Friday morning. In a two-hour conference, Dean Kirchwey, reminding Gov. Whitman of the understanding when he was appointed to inspect Sing Sing prison, said that he must refuse to obey Supt. Riley's order drafting the sixty-six names. He said that he had been asked to resign, but that he had refused to do so.

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No More Revolts Is New Pan-American Policy Outlined by Wilson

Republics Should Help One Another Inside as Well as Outside and Settle All Their Disputes by Arbitration.

MONROE DOCTRINE TO BE ALWAYS UPHELD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—President Wilson outlined his Pan-American policy in an address to the members of the Pan-American Scientific Congress in the Continental Memorial Hall to-night.

He declared the purpose of the United States always to maintain the Monroe Doctrine on its own responsibility and disclosed the steps which he thought all the republics of this hemisphere should take as a means of conserving their common interests and promoting their common sympathies and ideals. Chiefly these steps are:

First—Guaranteeing of political independence and territorial integrity of every American republic.

Second—An agreement to settle all outstanding boundary disputes by arbitration or other amicable processes.

Third—An agreement that all disputes be handled by patient investigation and settled by arbitration.

Fourth—An agreement that no State shall permit a revolutionary expedition against the Government of another State to be outfitted within its boundaries nor permit munitions of war to be exported for such revolutionary use.

High Tide of Sentiment.

The gathering at Continental Hall marked the high tide of Pan-American sentiment which has filled the members of the Pan-American Congress during the last two weeks sessions here. It was an occasion of peace, with all the Latin American diplomats and delegates attired in formal dress, the Marine Band playing and a plentiful sprinkling of brass buttons and uniforms worn by the President's aids and other official attendants.

Ambassador Suarez of Chile introduced the President, and Ambassador da Gama of Brazil read the introductory speech in Spanish. The President, in turn, devoted fully fifteen minutes of his speech to a discussion of the ideal and sentimental side of the Pan-American movement.

The outline of the President's Pan-American policy was given in the following paragraphs at the end of his speech:

"The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It always has been maintained and it always will be maintained on her own responsibility. But the Monroe Doctrine demanded merely that European governments should not attempt to extend their political empire into the Western Hemisphere. It did not disclose the use which the United States intended to make of her power on this side of the Atlantic.

"There was a hand held up in warning, but there was no promise in it of what America was going to do with the implied and partial protectorate which she was trying to set up on this side of the water, and I believe you will sustain me in the statement that it has been fears and suspicions, and not what have been the interests and the better interests of the Americas. The States of America have not been selfish, they have been generous with her power. That doubt must be removed. And latterly there has been a very frank interchange of views between the United States and the other States of this hemisphere, an interchange of views charming and hopeful, because based upon an understanding of the spirit in which they were undertaken.

"These gentlemen have seen that if America is to come into her own, if she is to be a world of peace and order, she must establish the foundations of amity so that no one will hereafter doubt them.

Foundations Set Forth.

"I hope and I believe that this can be accomplished. These conferences have enabled me to foresee how it will be accomplished. It will be accomplished by the States of America uniting in guaranteeing to each other absolutely political independence and territorial integrity. In the second place, by the States of America agreeing to settle all disputes as soon as possible and by amicable processes; by agreeing that all disputes arising will be handled by patient investigation and settled by arbitration and the agreement necessary to the peace of the Hemisphere. These are the foundations of amity so that no one will hereafter doubt them.

"You see what our thought is, gentlemen, not only the international peace of America, but the domestic peace of America. If American States are constantly in ferment, if any State is a standing threat to its relations with another, it is just as much to our interest to assist each other in the peaceful processes of settling their own disputes as it is to have orderly processes of our controversies with one another.

"These are very practical suggestions, gentlemen, and I am sure that you will all agree that they are going to lead the way to something that America has practiced for many years.

"For they are based in the first place so far as the stronger States are concerned upon the handsome principle of self-respect and respect for the rights of everybody. They are based upon the principle of absolute political equality among the States, equality of right, not equality of indulgence. They are based upon the solid, eternal foundations of justice and humanity.

"No man can turn away from these things without feeling that they are the hope of the world. These are things, ladies and gentlemen, for which the world has hoped and waited with prayerful hearts. God grant that it may be granted to America to lift this light on high for the illumination of the world."

WILSON MUST BARE SECRETS OF MEXICO

Senate Asks Why Carranza Was Recognized Despite Killing of Americans.

WHAT PLEDGES GIVEN?

Lodge and Fall Lead Seathing Attack on President's Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Senate today passed a sweeping resolution introduced by Senator Fall of New Mexico calling on the President for information concerning Mexico. There was no opposition.

Anticipating that the resolution might be resisted several Republican Senators were prepared to speak on it, and were surprised when Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, rose and applied the extinguisher by remarking there was no opposition to the resolution, that the information sought on Mexican affairs was ready and would be given without delay by the Administration.

Mr. Stone moved the passage of the resolution. Senator Stone had conferred with President Wilson this morning and undoubtedly received a hint not to oppose the resolution.

Senator Fall, author of the resolution, made a long speech in which he insisted that Congress was entitled to know what had happened since April 20, 1914, to demonstrate that the President's message of that date in which the Chief Executive said:

"If we are to accept the test of its own Constitution Mexico has no government."

Says Congress Must Know.

The Senator declared that since that time the President had continued to recognize Carranza as the Government of Mexico, and he insisted that Congress had a right to know what had happened to warrant the President in recognizing Carranza as the Government and appointing an Ambassador.

"In view of the fact that the Senate is asked to confirm that Ambassador, we have a right to know what has happened since April 20, 1914, to warrant the President in recognizing Carranza as the Government and appointing an Ambassador."

"I want to know what has happened since April 20, 1914, to warrant the President in recognizing Carranza as the Government and appointing an Ambassador."

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ROOSEVELT DEFIED BY G. O. P. LEADERS

Barnes, Odell and Dewey Mark Sheffield Dinner by Slaps at Colonel.

WANT MOOSE BACK, BUT—

Special Honors for Barnes Taken as Further Slap at Oyster Bay Man.

The most interesting fact about the testimonial dinner which the members of the Republican club gave to the club's president, James Rockefeller Sheffield, last night was the frank, flat defiance of Col. Roosevelt pronounced by the men who are most apt to control New York State's delegation at the Republican national convention next June.

That fact was as palpable as a drum-beat. William Barnes, B. H. Odell and Chauncey M. Dewey seemed to depart with the Colonel at their own volition, and the Republican club's president, James Rockefeller Sheffield, last night was the frank, flat defiance of Col. Roosevelt pronounced by the men who are most apt to control New York State's delegation at the Republican national convention next June.

They were all willing to make up with the Colonel at their own volition, and the Republican club's president, James Rockefeller Sheffield, last night was the frank, flat defiance of Col. Roosevelt pronounced by the men who are most apt to control New York State's delegation at the Republican national convention next June.

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Conscription Bill Passes First Test in Commons; Three More Quit Ministry

Goes Through House With Cheers as Vote of 403 to 105 Is Piled Up—Labor Congress Firm Against Compulsion.

THREAT OF RAILROAD STRIKE IS HEARD

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 7 (Friday).—The compulsory service bill passed its first night in the House of Commons last night by a vote of 403 to 105. The division was taken at 11 o'clock. Wild cheers greeted the announcement of the vote.

The minority was composed of sixty Irish Nationalists, thirty-four Liberals and eleven Laborites. The Labor vote was divided, ten of the twenty-three members representing the party in the House voting with the Government. The followers of William O'Brien, Independent Nationalist, abstained from voting.

The bill will have its second reading in the House on Tuesday next.

Arthur Holford, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House that every member of the Cabinet was of the opinion that the bill is essential for the successful conduct of the war.

Appeals for Unity.

"Let this vote tonight show that we are a united people," said Mr. Holford. "Do not let us give a false impression to the world that in the moment of the country's greatest emergency we are divided and unsteady."

Mr. Holford also said that the Government was dealing with stern realities which called for great sacrifices.

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DARDANELLES LOST THROUGH LACK OF MEN

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton Says Pleas for More Troops Were Sent in Vain.

FORCED TO RETREAT IN SIGHT OF VICTORY

Cabled Kitchener Calling Withdrawal Unthinkable—Was Then Recalled.

DEADLY THIRST ONE CAUSE OF DEFEAT

Irish Division Lost 50 Per Cent.—Leader Says Men Upheld Traditions.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 6. A long despatch from Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, former commander of the Dardanelles, reviewing the history of the expedition from May 6 until Gen. Hamilton's recall on October 16, was published today by the official Gazette. The despatch was given out by the War office under date of January 6. In it Gen. Hamilton tells of his repeated requests for reinforcements and says:

"From what I knew of the Turkish situation, in both its local and general aspects, it seemed, humanly speaking, a certainty that if help were sent me at once we could still clear a passage for the fleet to Constantinople."

"It may be judged how deep was my disappointment," he says, "when I learned that essential drafts or reinforcements and munitions could not be sent, the reason given being one which prevented me from further insistence."

Gen. Hamilton gives a resume of the telegraphic interchange between himself and Lord Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, immediately preceding Gen. Hamilton's recall. Lord Kitchener asked him on October 11 for an estimate of the losses which would be involved in evacuating the peninsula. Gen. Hamilton replied that the evacuation of the peninsula was a step which was unthinkable, and four days later Gen. Hamilton was recalled to London.

It will be recalled that on December 21, after Premier Asquith had explained in the House of Commons the reasons for the withdrawal from part of Gallipoli, Sir Edward Carson and John B. Morley, then in the Government, the Nationalist leader asking the Premier concerning "the mysterious despatch" from Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton and asking why the evacuation of the peninsula was made public. Mr. Asquith referred to the despatch as "something of a scandal." The Premier had been received by him only recently.

Asked for More Men.

On May 10, Sir Ian Hamilton says, he asked for two fresh divisions to enable the expedition to continue the attack on the Gallipoli peninsula. He stated that he required two army corps, one division, and a number of battalions, and in June Lord Kitchener promised that the necessary reinforcements would be sent.

August 6 was the date fixed for the big attack, which had for its objects: (1) To break the Turkish line of defense and cut off the bulk of the Turkish army from sea traffic; and (2) to secure the Dardanelles as a base for the Allies and the troops operating in the northern theatre. Later it was found that by a coincidence a Turkish regular division, the 19th, was sent to take effect only an hour or two later.

Describing the capture of Table Top, Sir Ian Hamilton says:

"The attack on the Table Top was a step that the fleet gave the impression of the mushroom shape of the summit, bulging over the sea. But just as faith moves mountains, so valor will carry them. The Turkish army bravely. The angle of the Table Top ascent was recognized in our regulations as impracticable for infantry, but neither the Turkish nor the English of assault were destined to stop Big Gen. Russell or the New Zealanders, that night. There are moments during battle when the troops are single. This was one of these moments. The steep heights were scaled and the plateau carried by midnight."

In the British attack on the Gallipoli peninsula on August 6 the parts played by some of the men, owing to the mischance of Gen. Hamilton's non-arrival on time with support, as a result of his losing his way in the darkness and because of the bad country.

"Instead of Gen. Baldwin's support," the report says, "some suddenly a salvo of heavy guns was fired from the Turkish lines, and the men were called back to their positions. The Turkish commander saw his chance instantly and his troops were called and brought back in a counter charge."

Retreat After Severe Victory.

The South Lancashire and Garhwa, who had seen the promised land and had secured for a moment to land victoriously in their grasp, were forced backward over the crest to the lower slopes when they first had started."

Later, "strong forces of the enemy were hurled against the Chukuk farm and the spurs to the northeast, where there arose a conflict so deadly that it was considered the